

part which is prescribed to them, and several speak of resigning their seats. They complain also of want of attention and even of common politeness from the Ministers, and of a difficulty of procuring interviews with them when seeking them for public purposes, and on public business.

Both the court and the army are occupied with preparations for the great military feast of the 10th of May. The day has probably been selected because, by the constitution of 1848, it closes the term of the President's power, and perhaps the notion of planting the eagle of the Empire as it were on the grave of the Constitution flattered the imagination of the successful usurper.

The Belgian papers have been warned that they will be stopped at the frontier unless they cease to forestall at Paris the accounts given in the *Moniteur* of the sittings of the Legislative body.

The eldest son of Prince Lucien Murat has just entered himself as a private soldier in the third regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The President complimented the young soldier before his departure on his determination to claim his promotion only from real services.

The only news from Spain is that all the Madrid journals except two have determined to suspend their publication on the operation of the new law on the press.

The two papers still published are the *Clamor*, the organ of the Progressista party, and the *Esperanza*, that of the Absolutists.

From Portugal we hear nothing, and from Italy next to nothing. The externally apathetic existence of both countries is, we apprehend, very opposite to their real condition; but we cannot measure the feelings or the desires of either Portuguese or Italians by our own. The very physical and moral constitution of both Americans and Englishmen would have prevented their sinking into the condition of these nations; and now, perhaps, the state of the physical and moral constitution of the Anglo-Saxon race prevents the Portuguese and Italians from feeling their degraded position, and disables them from making any exertion to improve it. There is, however, a little vitality in Florence, since the *Journal de Turin* states that, owing to the inflammatory placards lately posted up, the departure of the Austrian troops had been countermanded; it is even said they are to be increased in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise from the presence of the French at Rome.

The news from Egypt is that the railway is progressing; from 12,000 to 15,000 people are at work on various places on the line. The result of FEAUDERBERG'S mission of conference with ABAS PACHA is not yet known.

APRIL 23.—The St. Albans' disfranchisement bill was read a second time last night in the House of Lords. In the Commons Mr. MILNER OSBORNE brought forward his motion for the repeal of the paper, advertisements, and newspaper stamp duties. Mr. GIBSON'S speech was very able and argumentative, and occupies no less than seven columns of the morning papers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, wished the discussion to be postponed until he had brought forward his financial statement; which he intends doing on the 29th instant.

Mr. D'ISRAELI'S speech leads to the inference that the advertisement and stamp duties will be repealed, but that the duty on paper will for the present be retained. The House, on motion of Mr. WATKINS, seconded by Mr. COLEMAN, agreed to postpone the discussion until the 12th of May. The second reading of Mr. WATKINS'S motion is in order for this evening. The opposition to this measure is almost universal.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday contains the following paragraph:—  
"Many imagine the Empire is to be proclaimed as a *fait accompli*. Such are strangely mistaken in attributing to the Government the desire of a pretext to change the established order of things. Any change, if rendered necessary, could only be accomplished on the initiative of the constituted powers, with the assent of the whole people. The sixty thousand soldiers to be assembled in the Champs de Mars on May 10 would vainly salute the President as Emperor; the Empire would not be brought one hour nearer."

The news from Paris is, that the colors and medals proposed to be distributed on the 10th of May will be extended to the regiments of the line only, and that the intended for the National Guard will be withheld until the complete organization of that force. It is whispered, however, that it has been found impossible to get up in the National Guard that enthusiasm for the Empire which is desired; not a single battalion has yet raised the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" It is further asserted that a majority of the Deputies have declared that their mission from their constituents is to proclaim the Empire. The readiness of the Senate to join in such proclamation is not doubted, and if the army proper is possessed with the same feelings, of which there is hardly a doubt, the opposition of the National Guard, admitting that it exists, will be set at naught or overcome.

There is no further news from abroad. The morning papers contain the following financial announcement:—  
"Yesterday the Government balance sheet for the year ended the 31st instant was printed in a Parliamentary paper. The excess of the income over the expenditure was £2,170,996. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1851, were £7,879,071, and on the 5th of April instant they were £6,838,846."

The Bank of England yesterday reduced the rate of discount to two per cent. The consequence was a rise both on the stock exchange and in the shares' market. The market for United States stocks and bonds this week has again been very active. The following are Messrs. Bell's last quotations:

The *Monitor* of yesterday contains the following paragraph:

"Many imagine the Empire is to be proclaimed at a *fete*. Such are strangely mistaken in attributing to the Government the desire of a pretext to change the established order of things. Such a change, if rendered necessary, could only be accomplished on the initiative of the constituted powers, with the assent of the whole people. The thirty thousand soldiers to be assembled in the Champs de Mars on May 10, would only salute the President as Emperor; the Empire would not be brought one hour nearer."

Paris Bourse, latest prices last evening: 41 per cent. 100C. 80c.; 3 per cent. 71C. 80c.; Bank of France 2,765C. London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock: Consols for cash 99 1/4; 100c. for account 11th May 99 1/4 100.

A DANGEROUS ARTICLE.—A fellow has been selling a "tooth wash" to crowds in the street, around the State House Square, for two or three days past. He talks fast and loud, and makes a great noise, and his object is to sell his little vials of "tooth wash," as he calls the stuff. It is a red liquid, put up in small vials, and is labelled "Dr. Folger's Tooth Wash," or something of that kind. To show its efficacy he tries it on the teeth of all who are green enough to allow it, and sure enough it will "whiten" the teeth, but it is a most dangerous and deadly kind of the man who cured his dog of sheep stealing by cutting off his tail "just back of his ears." This "tooth wash" is made chiefly of sulphuric acid, or of oil of vitriol, and of course it must be very injurious to the teeth. A vial of it was shown us to-day. It was found that it would quickly oxidize iron.

STURGEON AT DEATH.—THOMAS V. BRISTOL, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, (Md.) was found dead in the court-house at Denton, on the 7th instant, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He had been unwell for some time, but went to the court-house in the morning as usual. At dinner time he was seized with a fit of his disease, which he looked, it was found, and he was found a corpse, with a razor lying beside it.

PAINFUL CASUALTY.—A painful and painful accident has just been related to us, which occurred in our District. A gentleman was busy engaged in planting out the common yellow pines in his yard, and after trimming a few of the roots, he sat down, while there they were picked up by two of his little children, aged, as we were told, about three and five years. The children were playing with them for some time, and no doubt chewed and swallowed portions of the roots. After a short time the youngest returned to its mother, and, laying down near where he was sitting, fell into a slumber, as he supposed. After a while he called to awake his child, but ineffectually. She rooped down beside him, but it was dead. The child was taken to the hospital, and in the course of a few hours was also in the land of spirits. Thus in a few brief hours death bore off two lovely victims from a home where all was gladness, and left a father bereaved of his only children.

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## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852.

### IN SENATE.

The following memorials, &c. were presented and appropriately referred.

By Mr. JAMES F. FROM WILSON and MEACHAM, inventors of a new illuminating process, which promises to be of great utility, inasmuch as it is said to combine all the improvements heretofore made, with other and decided advantages. The inventors belong to Providence, Rhode Island, and have submitted their documents to the investigation of scientific men and societies, all of whom speak favorably of their plan. The President of the Lighthouse Board approves of giving a fair and experimental trial to any proposition to improve upon the existing system that would combine simplicity and a just economy with that degree of efficiency which alone is characteristic of all the operations that aim at the protection of an extensive commerce. Professors Stillman, Olmsted, and Blake say they have examined the apparatus of Dr. Meacham, and express the opinion that the optical principles which he employs are in general correct, and that his plan embraces a highly important object, and is worthy of being fully tested by the means proposed. The inventors have spent large sums in bringing their plan to its present efficiency, and ask the small appropriation of \$1,000 in order that the apparatus may be fully tested.

Also, from inhabitants residing on the coast of New Jersey, asking an appropriation for the protection, preservation, and improvement of the life-boats and apparatus placed on the coast by the Government for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck. [This memorial is the same in effect as one heretofore given in this paper more at large.]

By Mr. HUNTER: From William Hazard Whig, grandson and heir of William H. Whig, a member of cavalry in the war of the Revolution, setting forth the losses and extraordinary services and sufferings of his grandfathers, and asking indemnity for the losses sustained. Mr. B. commended it to the special attention of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the President to employ Spanish subjects not citizens of the United States, having remained in the country, by loss of property or otherwise, in consequence of public outbreak or violence in the State of Louisiana, to engage in the service of the United States, and to authorize the President to make indemnity to the Spanish Government for such Spanish subjects for said damage.

After the resolution was adopted Mr. B. briefly addressed the Senate to show that our Government was bound to make the restitution without referring the injured parties to our courts for redress, and insisted that the honor and interest of the country were alike involved in pursuing the course indicated by the resolution.

On motion by Mr. MORTON, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting the right of way and making a donation to the States of Florida and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes; which, after having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting lands and the right of way to the States of Indiana and Illinois, in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the Ohio river, opposite to Louisville, Kentucky, to a point opposite St. Louis, in Missouri; which, after having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. ADAMS, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives entitled "An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and approve the sales already made, which were to be sold in three tracts, and was finally read a third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:

A bill granting the right of way to the Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, and to appropriate lands to the State of Florida in aid of the construction of said railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

A bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Alabama, in aid of the construction of the Mobile and Girard railroad.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being the increased compensation of the clerks of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WADE rose and spoke at length in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD followed, and spoke to a like hour in defense of the amendment, and in favor of what he deemed a just American principle.

Mr. MALLORY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to transfer the contract from the Navy to the Post Office Department, and after a few remarks, sustaining the propriety of such a step.

Mr. BADGER agreed with the amendment of Mr. MALLORY, but suggested that it would be likely to embarrass the amendment of the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that it might be withdrawn.

And, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned. [Mr. STOCKTON is expected to address the Senate to-day on the subject of ocean steamers.]

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

The first section of this bill, being under consideration—

THE CHAIRMAN stated the question to be as follows: The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. CLARK) had moved to strike out the words "free of cost," and insert "at fifty cents per acre." The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. PARKER) had moved to amend the amendment by reducing the sum to twenty-five cents.

And the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. PARKER, it was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. CLARK was then also rejected.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the section by striking out the words "free of cost," and inserting, "and hold the same for the term of three years, and after the expiration of the term the land shall revert to the time which the pre-emption has to run." He remarked that he said the other day that he had some constitutional objections in reference to this bill, though he did not say that his mind was positively made up. He should now say that he was now in favor of the bill, and that he was able to do it. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. CARTER) had said that these constitutional questions were all gone. There might be some in this, but he did not see any constitutional light in it.

Mr. AYERST followed, and declared that the passage of the bill would be a great constitutional blow, but would not deprecate the memory of our fathers.

Mr. HALL replied to the remarks of Mr. AYERST; and

Mr. DISNEY replied to Mr. CLARK as to the constitutionality of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. CLARK was then rejected.

Mr. MCNAIR moved to add to the first section a clause granting bounty land warrants of one hundred and sixty acres each to every officer, sailor, and marine who has served in the Mexican war, and in case of death, the benefit shall go to the widow or children, as under the bottom land act of September 25, 1850.

Mr. MCNAIR thought that the bill was not quite equal and just. While it was liberal to a great many, giving citizens of the United States a home, he contended it should also be liberal towards those persons who had defended, fought for, and spilled their blood in defense of their country.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, replied to the argument advanced by several gentlemen, that the lands were conceded to the Government for the purpose of settlement, and asked that, in any disposition of the public lands, the just rights of the old soldiers, as well as the new, should be regarded.

Mr. EVANS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. MCNAIR by including within its provisions those sailors and marines who served in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Florida war. He said that the great majority of the bill were in favor of the amendment, but he was surprised that, in drawing up this amendment, the gentleman should have overlooked those sailors and marines who were engaged in wars prior to 1847; and that he should have forgotten that during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 sailors and marines contributed largely to give us the independence of the Florida war, and were co-operated on the land with our troops, and never received any bounty land for their services.

Mr. WOODWARD denied that the design of the sessions of the public lands was for settlement, and the erection of new republics. The object of the sessions was to create a common fund for the redemption of the common debt growing out of the Revolutionary war.

The amendment of Mr. EVANS was then rejected, as was also the amendment of Mr. MCNAIR.

Mr. MOREHEAD moved, as a substitute for the first section, a clause providing that all the public lands remaining unsold or unappropriated on the first day of September, 1852, shall be divided between the several States and the citizens thereof, in proportion to the Federal population of each State and Territory.

THE CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order, as not germane to the bill before the committee.

The bill was then passed, and the committee considered and amended it, without disposing of the subject.

The committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. DOCKERY, the House took up from

the speaker's table the joint resolution of the Senate granting the right of way to the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road Company; when it was read three times and passed.

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1852.

### IN SENATE.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Navy to have completed, without unnecessary delay, the war steamer contracted for by Robert L. Stevens, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed March 3d, 1852.

Mr. STOCKTON then rose and addressed the Senate at considerable length in favor of the adoption of the resolution. He pointed to the defenceless state of our maritime cities in general, and of New York in particular, and insisted on the treatment of the Government to Mr. Stevens, which he characterized as at once unfair, unjust, and ungenerous.

Mr. MANGUM also spoke briefly in favor of the resolution.

And, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the further consideration of the subject was postponed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being the increased compensation of the clerks of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WADE rose and spoke at length in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. BAYARD followed, and spoke to a like hour in defense of the amendment, and in favor of what he deemed a just American principle.

Mr. MALLORY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to transfer the contract from the Navy to the Post Office Department, and after a few remarks, sustaining the propriety of such a step.

Mr. BADGER agreed with the amendment of Mr. MALLORY, but suggested that it would be likely to embarrass the amendment of the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that it might be withdrawn.

And, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned. [Mr. STOCKTON is expected to address the Senate to-day on the subject of ocean steamers.]

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:

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Mr. BAYARD followed, and spoke to a like hour in defense of the amendment, and in favor of what he deemed a just American principle.

Mr. MALLORY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to transfer the contract from the Navy to the Post Office Department, and after a few remarks, sustaining the propriety of such a step.

Mr. BADGER agreed with the amendment of Mr. MALLORY, but suggested that it would be likely to embarrass the amendment of the Committee on Finance, and expressed the hope that it might be withdrawn.

And, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned. [Mr. STOCKTON is expected to address the Senate to-day on the subject of ocean steamers.]

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:

A bill granting the right of way to the Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, and to appropriate lands to the State of Florida in aid of the construction of said railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

A bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Alabama, in aid of the construction of the Mobile and Girard railroad.

that to which they would be entitled at this time; had they not received such staff appointments; and that the staff commissions of the officers so assigned shall thereafter be abolished. Also, to order a detail to be made by the General-in-Chief of the army, of such number as may be necessary to the wants of the service, who, while employed in the staff, shall receive a pay and allowances to which staff officers of a like grade are entitled; and shall give security in the same manner as now provided by law.

The Secretary of War is empowered to prescribe by general orders the responsibility of all officers commanding independent military posts, garrisons, or districts, for all expenditure of public money by staff officers within their respective commands; provided that nothing be so construed as to impair or lessen the responsibility of those officers for the expenditure of public money, and that all forms laws in relation to the same inconsistent with the provisions of the act.

Mr. SHIELDS was understood to admit that the bill was sufficiently stringent; but that its object was to prevent abuses, and that it had the entire approval of the Secretary of War, who had lent the committee the aid of his experience. Mr. S. observed that as it was a subject of great interest he would ask to have an extra number of